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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.97.

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March 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 65 55

March 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 94 85

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TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Story of Two German Attacks.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that since the German attack of Friday and our subsequent counter-attack, the enemy infantry has been inactive. It is believed that the enemy planned to launch these attacks at earlier dates, but the intensity of our artillery fire caused postponements. The northern attack was delivered at four o'clock on Friday morning and the southern attack was due simultaneously, but our barrage held it up. The object of the former was to straighten the salient in our line south of Houthulst Forest. The enemy assaulted under cover of a smoke barrage on a front of two thousand yards. The northern flank was completely repulsed, but in the centre the *Stosstruppen* succeeded in rushing six posts forming our advanced line. The garrisons reformed one hundred yards away and immediately counter-attacked successfully, whereupon supports from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry attacked and the Germans ran before our men could close.

The southern attack began at six o'clock in the evening and it aimed at possessing the little ridge near Polderhoek Chateau. Despite the heavy barrage, the Germans gained the nose of the ridge and got into our front trench on a front of three hundred yards. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, holding the position, fell back in good order. After heavy bombing, the Royal Fusiliers reinforced them and a second counter-attack resulted in hand-to-hand fighting. By dawn we had entirely recovered every inch of lost ground. The enemy artillery responded heavily to our barrage. Three shells burst successively upon the Company headquarters of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, burying the occupants, who were all dug out alive. Elsewhere along the front there has been violent gun-fire. The weather is fine but hazy.

Airmen continue their wonderful work of combating the Germans out of the sky, the latest record being twelve machines crashed and one shot down by our "Archies" and twenty-one driven down out of control. During Friday's daylight work only three of our planes failed to return.

Continuous Air Raids.

London, March 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A hostile raiding party, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, attacked posts to the east of Armentieres. A few British are missing. We repulsed the raid. Artillery activity has markedly increased between the La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

We dropped six hundred bombs on dumps and billets and aerodromes and also an important railway centre north-east of St. Quentin. A large number of machines carried out a particularly successful attack at a low height on three aerodromes, directly hitting the hangars and machines in the open at each aerodrome. Returning at a height of a hundred feet, they machine-gunned favourable ground targets, causing casualties and scattering a company of infantry in all directions. Air fighting has been heavy. We brought down ten and drove down ten. Two of ours are missing.

To-day we dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs on the Daimler motor works at Stuttgart in broad daylight. Several bursts were observed at the railway station, where a stationary train was set on fire. There were three bursts at a munition factory south-east of the town and other bursts in the Daimler works building. Hostile machines withdrew after weakly attempting to attack our formation. One of our machines did not return, owing to engine trouble.

The French Front.

London, March 11.

A French communique says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity at Baudessart and Viols. Our aeroplanes dropped fourteen tons of bombs on enemy works behind the line.

American Infantry in Action.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that Americans participated in two raids in Lorraine on Saturday. The first was east of Reillon, fifty of the Ohio Infantry co-operating with sixty French sappers. They crossed five hundred yards in the open under a German barrage and wrecked German shelters and wire. They returned with only four wounded. The second was east of Neuvillers, where one American and two French companies ejected the enemy from three lines of trenches, which they systematically destroyed. The American artillery co-operated most splendidly.

A Successful Raid.

London, March 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful raid to the south of St. Quentin, several of the enemy being killed or taken prisoner. Two machine guns were captured. We drove off an enemy party to the north-west of La Bassée. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Armentieres.

A Double German Attack.

London, March 11.

A French communique states:—A counter-attack repulsed an enemy attempt to reach our lines in the neighbourhood of the St. Eulienne-St. Souplet Road in Champagne. We took prisoners.

After a violent bombardment, the enemy made a double attack, in which special assaulting troops participated, against Goose Hill and Deadman Hill, on the left bank of the Meuse. The assailants were everywhere repulsed.

A strong enemy group attempting to gain a footing in our trenches to the north of St. Mihiel was dispersed. American troops in Lorraine carried out a daring raid.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Refusal to form a Cabinet.

London, March 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that Senor Prieto has definitely declined to form a new Ministry. The Conference of the Party Leaders are being resumed.

The Old Cabinet Revived.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Cabinet has been reformed as before.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Advance on Thirteen-Mile Front.

London, March 10.

A Palestine official message states:—Our advance to the north continued yesterday morning. We crossed the Wadi el-Jordan and captured a strong Turkish position five miles west of the Jordan. We have advanced on either side of the Jerusalem-Nablus Road on a front of thirteen miles, to an average depth of from two to three miles. We have occupied Kefmalik, Silewad and Telasur. East of the road the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to take Telasur. We encountered little opposition west of the road.

FRESH PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 11.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—We occupied Hit, on the Euphrates, yesterday morning without opposition. The Turks retired seven miles up the river.

Hit is a hundred miles west of Bagdad and has rich petroleum deposits.

SUCCESS OF RATIONING.

London, March 11.

The fortnight's double rations scheme for rationing the London and the Home Counties has been very successful. Margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared. It is stated that a surplus of meat was returned to cold storage on Saturday, yet it is announced that heavy manual labour workers have double the rations. The rationing of bread will be issued shortly, necessitating fewer bakers.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Good Progress Reported.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America's shipbuilding programme has been advanced by the completion and delivery in February of seventeen ships of a total tonnage of 121,000. The Shipping Board officials estimate that the March delivery will be twenty-three ships of a total tonnage of 188,000.

The Year's Prospects.

London, March 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Authorities are confident that there will be a continuous monthly increase in shipbuilding, reaching a total output of 4,500,000 new tonnage by January 1, 1919. Men and supplies are being forwarded by General Pershing according to schedule.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Determination to Resist German Oppression.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Pravda declares that the transfer of the Government to Moscow demonstrates the firm determination of the Government to resist to the end the German attempts to make Russia her vassal, and proves that there is no understanding between the Revolution and German Imperialism.

U. S. WAR SECRETARY IN PARIS.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, arrived in the Capital to-day. He made calls on President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau. He remains for a few days and then inspects American training camps.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, and a Staff of seven have arrived in France.

A SALONICA VENTURE.

London, March 11.

A British official message from Salonica says:—We rushed a post at the mouth of the Struma River, killing the entire garrison.

A Bulgarian communique states:—After artillery preparation, German storm troops penetrated enemy trenches at the Oena bend, to the north of Repesh, and brought back French prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

London, March 11.

An Italian official message states:—Aeroplanes during the day-time and airships at night-time dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes and camps. All returned. The British brought down two machines.

AIR RAID ON NAPLES.

London, March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says it is semi-officially announced that in an air raid on Naples twenty bombs were dropped, a number of people being killed.

GERMAN ICE-BREAKER MINED.

London, March 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the ice-breaker Hindenburg, which was accompanying the German expedition, has been mined and sunk at the Aaland Islands. Three were killed and eight wounded.

THE SPANISH REVELATIONS.

London, March 11.

According to the *Times* Madrid correspondent, the German Ambassador writes to the *SoL* admitting the authenticity of Von Schöner's letter and Pascoal's visit to the Embassy, cabled on the 8th instant, but asserting that the Embassy broke off relations with Pascoal when aware that he was an anarchist. The *SoL* replies to the letter, maintaining its assertions and reserving further evidence till the trial.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

An Interesting American Review.

London, March 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Weekly Review of the War states that in the West, despite enemy efforts for three and a half years to shift eastward, the enemy is completing the redistribution of available forces. There is nothing in the situation to indicate that he has abandoned the plan of a major offensive in the West. He has developed two principal centres of activity, one pivoting on Rheims and the other in Alsace on Lunville. The Allies, while alertly on the offensive, are content to allow the enemy to break his strength in assaults on the impregnable lines. The British and French morale was never better. The activity of the American forces is daily being extended and their numbers in the line are constantly being increased. They now man trenches at four separate points.

The Review, summarising the operations, expresses the opinion that the Germans are preparing for more extensive action in the Toul sector and are contemplating an offensive in the mountain area of Italy, possibly with a view to debouching in the plain through Vaila Garina. This will doubtless develop when the weather improves.

PAN-GERMAN DREAMS.

Territories and a Huge Indemnity Expected.

London, March 11.

A message from Bern says the Pan-Germanism now prevalent in Germany is reflected in an article from Breslau by Professor Haase, in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in which the writer says now that Russia has been adequately dealt with, it is Italy's turn. He says Italy must cede to Austria all territory to the Tagliamento, restore Tripoli to the Turks and cede Somaliland to Germany. As regards France, Professor Haase says a tremendous war indemnity and a suitable Commercial Treaty will be necessary, but insufficient. France must cede Longwy and Briey forts, Verdun, Sargis and Belfort, and the remaining occupied districts in France, will be restored when an indemnity of two thousand million sterling is paid. Further, Germany will require Western Morocco with Tangier, part of the French Congo and French Somaliland.

THE TEA SUPPLIES.

London, March 11.

Indian tea amounting to 5,118,800 lbs. and Ceylon tea amounting to 845,900 lbs. is being balloted for to-day.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

London, March 11.

The Cotton Control Board has announced that licences to exceed fifty per cent. will not be granted to spinners of American cotton except where over thirty per cent. of the spindles are engaged on Government work, in which case licences will be granted to enable an additional twenty per cent. of spindles to run on private work.

Two hundred thousand operative cotton weavers in Lancashire are demanding that employers shall accept the principle of a minimum wage.

NAVAL AIRMEN STILL BUSY.

London, March 11.

The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes bombed Egel aerodrome and a dump, starting two fires. We destroyed three enemy aircraft and drove down four others uncontrollable. All ours returned.

THE IGOTZMENDI.

London, March 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, the War Department states that the centre of gravity remains the steamer Igotszmeni.

BRITISH LABOUR AND PEACE.

London, March 11.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at West Ham, said that Democracy was being accepted on all hands as the future ruling power. The working man refused to submit to terms similar to what Russia swallowed. Labour wanted peace and was willing to negotiate, but before it could enter the Conference Chamber it must have some guarantee of honest intention on the part of the Central Powers.

BRITAIN AND RUMANIA.

London, March 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the peace between the Central Powers and Rumania had not yet been ratified. The Government knew the enemy terms before they were assented to. The Government most deeply sympathised with Rumania in the cruel position in which she had been placed—(Cheers). It would certainly be the Government's duty and endeavour to obtain at the Peace Conference a revision of the harsh terms imposed on Rumania.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Japanese Raising a Russian Division.

London, March 11.

Washington states that the reports of Japanese negotiating political aid in Siberia are confirmed. It is reported that the Japanese are trying to raise a Russian division to co-operate with Japanese.

New Russian Government.

Petrograd, March 11.

The *Pravda's* Irkutsk correspondent states that ex-Premier Prince Lvov has established a new Russian Government in the Far East with Headquarters at Peking and is awaiting the landing of the Japanese with a view to co-operation.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

London, March 11.

The death is announced of M. Lemaire de Villers, the former Colonial Administrator.

THE GERMAN AIR SERVICES.

No Lack of Flying Recruits or Petrol.

Six German fliers came joy-riding high over our lines the other morning, writes a correspondent in France. They got into baffling air currents and were blown out of their course. One of them came down through a cloud drift to pick up his bearing. He was instantly spotted by a British two-seater, which dived from above.

The German was clever at dogging and for some time escaped the bullets, but at last a bullet pierced his petrol tank and entered his thigh. The Albatross began slowly to descend and came to earth in three minutes.

British soldiers surrounded the machine and took the pilot prisoner. He was an intelligent man of twenty-four and wore the Iron Cross. He said he had been flying for a year and was so keen on it that he went out joy-riding in his spare time, as many of his comrades did.

He added that there was a splendid spirit among the German flying squadrons and that by the spring they were going to accomplish far greater things in the air than had even been attempted before. There was no lack of enthusiastic recruits for the German air service, and petrol was abundant.

Here is an extract from the last pages of a diary found on the body of a German warrant officer who was killed in the Cambrai fighting.

December 1.—We paraded before the battalion commander, who kept us in the bitter cold for an hour listening to his babbling. In the afternoon we went forward, as we knew we were destined for the most contested bit of all Flanders—Passchendaele. A peculiar mood took hold of us. Some of us were tipsy from the tea with alcohol we had been drinking, and some were full of the fear of death.

December 2.—Made ourselves quite comfortable. F—came, and we read and drank together. Again came orders to get ready. As we marched on we were alarmed, and shuddered at the sights we saw, and finally came to rest in a wood drier than our old quarters, but just as sinister. It reeks of battle and blood, and is full of the dead of yesterday and the day before, lying there bootless and sockless.

On our way back we were cheered by an artillery officer who met us and said there had been a break through near Reims and that we had captured 2,000 French prisoners. . . . It was not true. This was the last day I ever saw dear F—alive.

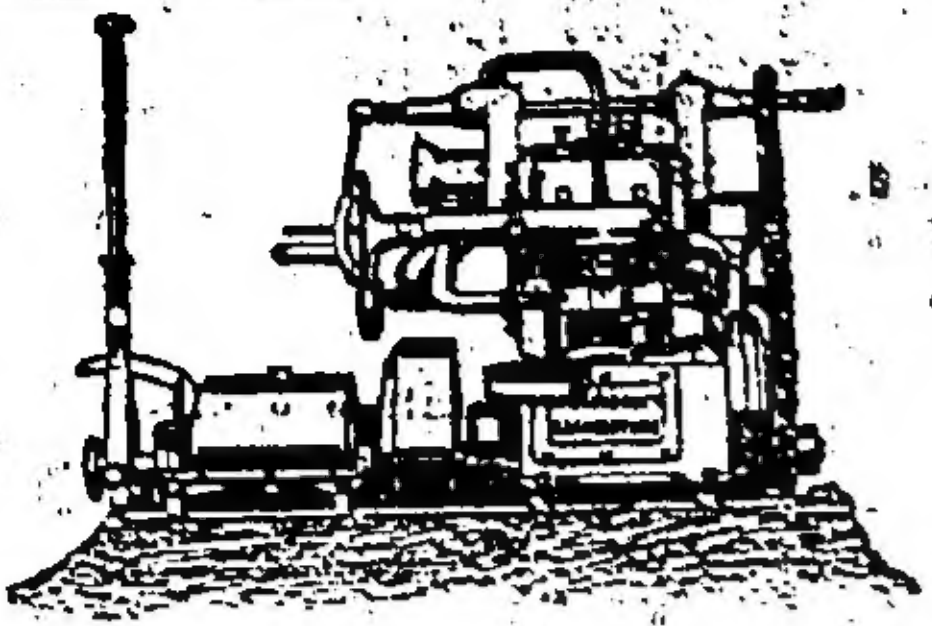
For some days nothing is written, for the young diarist was too busy fighting and retreating. The next entry is the 10th: "I go every day to F—'s grave in the cemetery, which is only eight weeks old. There are already 818 graves from four days of battle. Almost half of them are from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of December. Heavens! What it must have cost us. Some have lain unburied since December 11. To-day we move forward again. It is not certain whether I go with them."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Hampton's Circus, Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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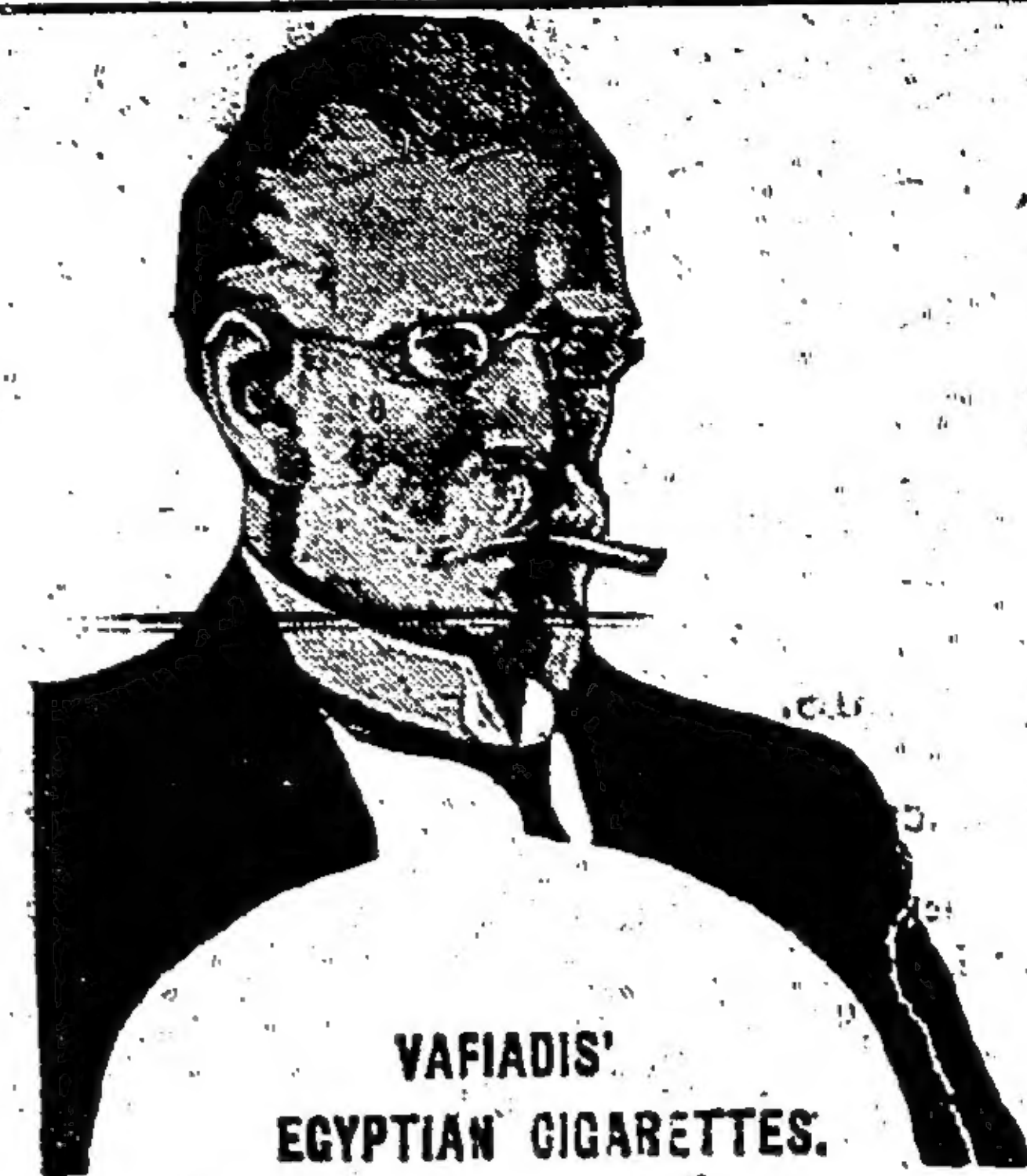
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	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

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GENERAL NEWS.

No Ass-Grinding.
The Bishop of Peterborough, in his New Year letter to his diocese, referred to the suspicion of Labour that there is a conspiracy to make political and industrial changes so sudden and drastic as would only lead to reaction. The supreme wisdom in all these matters, says his Lordship, will be to put all the cards on the table, to make ass-grinding impossible, and to prove it to be impossible in the eyes of all men.

U.S. City Goes "Wet."
Albany, January 31.—Governor Whitman announced to-day that he had decided to revoke the order issued December 14 last, suspending the sale of intoxicants at New Rochelle. The order was issued on the representation of the Mayor of the city that the arrival in the city of nearly eight thousand army recruits, not in uniform, created an emergency necessitating such a step. The city authorities have since declared that the emergency no longer exists.

Declined to meet the King.
The death occurred at Doncaster recently of ex-Alderman Joseph Firth Clark, a well-known member of the Society of Friends, and formerly Mayor of Doncaster. During his mayoralty Mr. Clark received a wire from Viscount Harcourt saying he wished to present him to King Edward immediately after the St. Leger race. Mr. Clark, however, declined the honour, stating that he had never once attended the races, and could not break the rule even for so great an honour.

What is a Chemist?
The British Association of Chemists (Provisional Society) has issued its first annual report. The inaugural meeting, which was held in Manchester in November, was attended by about 700 chemists, resolved to form an association, membership of which should be open only to holders of University degrees with chemistry as principal subject and persons in responsible positions who have practised pure and applied chemistry for seven years. The main object of the association is to act as a sole registration authority for all chemists, and it aims at "securing a supply of highly trained chemists adequate to the industrial needs of the country" and obtaining a legal definition of the word "chemist".

Whisky Restrictions.
Under an Order which comes into force immediately, the Food Controller prohibits the sale of whisky at auction unless authorised by him. He further prohibits the buying or selling of, or dealing in, any whisky, except in quantities of less than two gallons by any one person, unless he is the holder of an authority from the Food Controller; was immediately prior to Sept. 30, 1914, a person holding a licence to deal in intoxicating liquor by wholesale; or is a manufacturer of whisky. The Order does not prevent any person buying for the purposes of retail trade, or for the purposes of any club, or by anyone who proves to the satisfaction of the Food Controller that he is buying for his own domestic requirements and not for resale.

Threat of Music-Hall Riot.
A man who had obtained conditional exemption should have been before the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal recently but did not come. Capt. Carter.—I have been inundated with letters ever since this man, and his father, has been given the go-by. I do not know if the father is a shikhar. The Chairman.—This is another of your music-hall friends, captain. How can we keep a man of 18 and single? Capt. Carter: That is what the father wants to know. The Chairman: Appeal allowed. No time. In another case of a music-hall artist Capt. Carter said it was a disgrace that these men should be kept out of the Army. He added: "A little angel seems to sit up and looks after these men. I had letters galore on the subject of these men. One of these days there will be a riot in a music hall. The Chairman: We will have this man sent, and then we know how to act. Don't worry yourself."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Allenby's Old School.
A meeting at Goldsmiths' Hall held for the purpose of inaugurating an Old Haileyburians' war memorial adopted a scheme to raise £50,000 to provide for the education of children of old members of the school who had fallen in the war. Mr. Hayes Fisher said the public schools of England had played a conspicuously glorious part in the great struggle. Among those who had conferred lustre on their old school was General Allenby, who would go down to history as one of the world's greatest conquerors.

Training of the Emotions.
Dr. Lyttelton, speaking on eurythmics at University College recently said that according to a book called "The Amusements of the Aristocracy in 1780," these consisted in young men breaking each other's heads with champagne bottles, in cockfights, and in fighting with each other. It was curious to remember that the men who built up the British Empire never played any games at all. The young people of England were supposed to be unemotional, and, if not, it was alleged that the strength of the young mind was squandered early in life by the emotions being excited prematurely. The training of the emotions blended with submission to the laws of rhythm was wholesome.

Agricultural Hall Losses.
At the war losses Commission recently compensation was claimed by the Agricultural Hall Company. The claims concerned the requisition of the Hall by the War Office from May, 1917, to June, 1918, and the occupation of Gilbey Hall by the Post Office from June to December, 1918. Mr. Stuart Bevan said the company held contracts, spreading over a number of years, for shows, exhibitions, etc., and for 17 years paid a dividend of 18 per cent. In 1918 there was a loss of £1,000, partly due to the Ministry of Munitions refusing licences to hold a number of exhibitions, and to the Post Office being in part possession. On the date of requisition 17 exhibitions had been arranged, involving a revenue of £18,000. The hearing was adjourned to enable the claim (and also a second claim) to be submitted on an alternative basis.

Our Debt to the Past.
In his presidential address to the Classical Association at King's College recently, Professor Gilbert Murray spoke of man's search for escape and salvation from the terror to come. Some found them in theology, art, human affection, in the study of consistent work, in the pursuit of truth. Others found it in carefully cultivated illusions, passionate faith, and undying paganism; others cared neither for what had been or would be, living furiously for good or ill, now. The scholar found his escape by keeping hold always of the past and treasuring the best out of it, realising that there never was a great movement of humanity which had not drawn its inspiration from the past. I was not the true past but the present that enlived us. "What man needs for freedom," he continued, "is some sort of escape from the things that now hold him. If he is a slave, to theories he must see facts; if he is a slave to his desires and prejudices he must widen the range of his experiences and imagination. What cramps the capacities and lowers the standards is the present, which we accept and take for granted as we Londoners accept the grit in the air and the dirt on our hand and face."

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
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GENERAL NEWS.

Negro Theatrical Company.
A negro stock company has been formed in America, and has been touring the States playing Othello with marked success. The company has been going together in order to show that negroes could do serious things in the drama as well as appear in costumes like unto the Aurora Borealis, shuffle their feet playfully, toss out a few jokes, and grin.

Women and the Church.
The Governing Body of the Church in Wales held its first meeting at Church House, Westminster, recently, to consider questions affecting the Welsh Church. Among those present were the Bishops of St. Asaph (who presided), St. David's, and Bangor, Bishop Crossley, Mr. Justice Sackey, Mr. Justice Banker, Mr. Justice Atkins, Sir Owen Phillips, Sir Harry Reibel, and Sir Watkin Wynne. The proceedings were private, but an official statement indicated that committees had been appointed to consider a number of important matters, including the question of admitting women as members of the Governing Body.

Animals Camouflage.
Dr. Chalmers Mitchell lectured to children at the Society of Arts recently on "Camouflage Amongst Animals," and sided by a number of pictures thrown on the

screen, he showed that the most vivid markings were on animals at the Zoo had their uses in hiding them from their natural enemies or enabling them to track down their quarry in their native environment. Three-fourths of the animals were counter-shaded to give them advantage in attack or defence, and many of their young were coloured so as to protect them until they could defend themselves. Many animals were camouflaged by their markings, so that they presented themselves in anything but their familiar shape when advancing to the attack.

The Scarcity of Gloves.
The shortage of gloves bids fair soon to develop into a famine. For "fabrics makes" England was mainly dependent on Germany before the war, but in spite of much larger home production and increased imports from America and Japan, the supplies have been quite insufficient. The shortage of leather for gloves is most marked. Before the war 43. 6d. was the usual price for a pair of good Cape gloves, lined with wool. The same kind of glove now costs 18s. 6d., and by next winter the price will probably have risen to at least £2s. At one of the principal houses in London the other day not a single pair of gloves was in stock, and at present it is practically impossible for retailers to buy gloves at any price.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

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FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Yeung Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 500.

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FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
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LARGE ROOM, or two
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FOR SALE—TUSCULUM,
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NOTICES.

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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
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SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL
TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
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GENERAL NEWS.

Miner's Big Service Flag.
Indianapolis, January 12.—A service flag, said to be the largest in the country and bearing 19,135 stars, was swung as a canopy in the hall when the United Mine Workers of America opened its twenty-sixth consecutive and third biennial convention here. Each star represents a union coal miner who has dropped the pick to take war service under the Government. The flag measured 48x75 feet, and required 400 yards of cloth in its manufacture. "Some" invention.

Garaged T. K. Girgossian's
claims to have invented a machine which will run "without fuel and without expense." He claims it can make vessels smokeless and increase their speed 50 per cent; that it would enable airships to carry heavy loads and aid in other ways to win the war. Congress has adopted a resolution providing for the demonstration of the practicability of this invention and President Wilson is expected to sign it.

Fruit Basket Shortage.
Dr. Keeble, the Director of Horticulture in the Food Production Department, has ascertained that all over the country there is a serious shortage of baskets and begs for fruit growers and market gardeners during the coming

season, and he appeals to those who have any in their possession to take every precaution against loss or damage. Secretaries of all the trade associations have been asked to request their members to collect at once any baskets and bags which may have lying on their land, and to store them under cover.

Emperor Dropped from Roll.
Philadelphia, January 18.—Matters of unusual interest were decided by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania at their quarterly meeting on January 14. One was the question of striking from the roll the names of Emperor William II of Germany, and of Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff. The decree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Emperor in 1905 and on Count von Bernstorff in 1911.

The resolution of the board of trustees was as follows:—"That the roll of honor of the University of Pennsylvania, which contains the names of all those upon whom the honorary degrees have been conferred, should be purged of the names of any who have subsequently been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and of offences against civilization and the humanities. That in pursuance of the foregoing resolution the names of the German Emperor and Johann H. von Bernstorff be stricken from the roll."

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERWEAR

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN

INDIA GAUZE, MORLEY'S LLAMA

"AERTEX" CELLULAR "B.V.D." Etc.

I. & R. MORLEY'S

SUMMER WEIGHT

TEL.
692

SOCKS

AND

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IN

ALL QUALITIES.

J. T. SHAW

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY
CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-
MUTUEL TICKETS on the
fifth Race, Second Day, for
Cash Sweeps, Places, and
winners, also Cash Sweep tickets holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the "HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE," Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WIN-
NING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM
& MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Firm of **A. R. Marty, Rene Salle Successor,** has from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. **P. A. Lapicque & Co., the s.s. "Hanoi,"** which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of **A. R. Marty, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.** The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. **P. A. Lapicque & Co., 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 950.** **P. A. Lapicque & Co., Maison, A. R. Marty, Rene Salle Successor, Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.**

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00

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Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
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Names for 1918. issue
of the

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P.O. Box 431.

THE GREEN ISLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.0 o'clock** in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.** By Order of the **BOARD OF DIRECTORS,** Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless balms and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—See pamphlet at round bottle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed "harmless" in the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager. The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshau, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Lord Robert Cecil, in his very lucid exposure of the German menace in the Near East, has introduced us to a very happy and telling phrase when he speaks of the talk of the progress of internal Liberalism in Germany as "so much democratic camouflage." The war has produced some very apt expressions, but this one must surely be ranked among the best that have yet been uttered. It is not only a very pretty use of words, but its use is thoroughly justified by facts, for if the Germans have shone in any direction it is in the freedom with which they employ the ordinary channels of international conduct by deceptive means. They talk, on the one hand, of internal "reforms" on democratic lines, but in actuality they show by their conduct that they are permeated through and through by that spirit of autocratic militarism which it is the chief aim and hope of the Allies to destroy once and for all.

The world has been surfeited with stories of the manner in which the people of Germany are coming into their own, and of the concessions which the rulers of the Fatherland have made to the masses. The Junkers have even attempted to persuade the lower classes that they are in reality waging a war of self-defence, with not the slightest intention of seeking aggrandisement or conquest, and there are been those among the Allies who have been misguided and simple minded enough to swallow this kind of fiction and who all along have had hopes of effecting a "peace by arrangement" through the spread of the democratic idea in Germany. But facts like those which Lord Robert Cecil has now laid bare surely knock the bottom out of the arguments of these easily-gulled individuals. Germany's conduct towards Russia has not shown any of the spirit of innocence and sweet reasonableness which the pacifists would have us believe animates our enemies. Her treatment of a helpless foe makes it quite clear that the spirit of aggression inherent in all Germans has not yet been laid low, and, as a result of her bullying impositions, she has, as Lord Robert Cecil points out, acquired practically the whole of what were formerly the Russian shores of the Baltic. But her schemes of domination do not end there, for by her operations and designs in other regions it is obvious that she aims at securing a substitute for the Bagdad Railway to the East. The landing of a strong naval force at the Azores is another indication of the German desire for expansion and territorial aggrandisement, and one which the Scandinavian nations would do well to keep an eye upon. The excuse of helping Finland is the veriest bluff, and we shall be rather surprised if the Finns do not before long realise that they are being "helped" at a very costly price. If we turn to the German attitude towards poor, war-stricken Rumania we see the same process in operation, and so it is wherever Germany sets her foot.

In view of plain, unvarnished facts of this order, how any body of people can believe in the sincerity of the alleged German movement towards Democracy we cannot understand. We should say that Democracy was never at a lower ebb in the Fatherland than it is to-day. As Lord Robert Cecil says, the military control of Germany is as yet unshaken. "Blood and iron" is still the policy of the Kaiser and his henchmen, and we pity the nation which comes under the German heel these days. The worst of it is that the counting out of Russia and Rumania can only encourage German militarism and even yet further mislead the German people into a belief in the effectiveness of the Prussian doctrines. But it is for the Allies to stand firm and not waver in their determination to keep on fighting till the evils which they have sworn to eradicate are forever laid in the dust.

Better News.

There is exceedingly pleasing news contained in a Renter's message to hand this morning relative to the tonnage output of the United States, for it would seem by the figures given that our western Ally is not going to be so very much behind her promised contribution in this respect after all. The recent speech of Sir Eric Geddes was the reverse of encouraging, for it not only made public the fact that British shipbuilding had been slower than was vitally necessary but also told of how America's help in new ships had been disappointing, owing to circumstances which reflected that the organisation of the United States' shipping industry had not yet been brought to that pitch of perfection foreshadowed in the early days after America's entry. The statement that labour troubles have been responsible for the decreased British output looks like causing a little trouble for both masters and men, but seeing that the maintenance of adequate shipping is a prime factor in the ultimate success of the Allied cause, it is to be hoped that nothing will eventuate that will lessen, even for an hour, the concentrated work of shipbuilders. The position of Allied tonnage has now been made much brighter by the fact that in the month of February American builders launched seventeen new ships and in March anticipates the completion of twenty-three more, making a total new tonnage of 308,100 tons for the two months, a figure encouragingly high. Estimates show that by January next there will have been four and a half million tons of new shipping contributed by America during 1918.

The Future.

With British and French yards working at the high pressure they have been since Germany started her campaign of ruthless submarineism, there should be such an enormous output that the ships being constructed should easily outstrip those being sunk until the pre-war total is not only reached but passed. For the moment, of course, all thoughts are bound to dwell on war needs, and when ships are the topic they are automatically assigned to the task of supplying essentials to fighting men and nations. But it is as well to have at the back of one's mind a due regard for after-war conditions when a revival of trade is bound to ensue. There is no denying the fact that submarines have been very near to bringing disaster, and it will only be by the continued and increased vigilance of our sea fighters, together with the enthusiastic work of all the ship-builders of the Allies, that Germany's submarineism will be turned from a triumph for inhumanity into a costly disaster.

Rationing at Home.

Bearing a close relation to adequate shipping facilities is the question of food supplies at home, and in this connection it is satisfactory to learn that the first fortnight of rationing in England has worked to the general advantage of the public. We are told that margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared, which in itself is a sign that the new order is a decided improvement on the old. We in Hongkong are, fortunately, in a far happier position than the folk at home in regard to food supplies, and for that reason we like to be assured that the situation in the Old Country is being fairly handled so that everyone may get their just dues. With the circumstances as they are, it is obviously better that a sensible rationing scheme should be in operation than that people should be given a relatively free hand in using up the available stocks of foodstuffs. For the danger of this latter course is that certain classes will manage to secure more than their fair proportion of the necessities of life. The Germans have long since perceived the benefits of an equitable apportioning of food, and we do not doubt that had we adopted a general rationing scheme before, the situation would not have been so acute as it has since become. However, we are on the right path now, and we can rest content that there will henceforth be a better sharing of foodstuffs in the Homeland, to the manifest advantage of each and all.

DAY BY DAY.

LUCKY STONES ARE FOUND IN FLUCKY PATES.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 78th anniversary of the death of Lieut. Gen. H. Shrapnel, the inventor of the shell of that name.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Cable Restrictions.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. has received advice from San Francisco that the United States Censor will refuse to pass, for the present, all telegrams of a social, personal, or unimportant character.

Sympathy.

A telegram has been received from Major-General J. O. Dalton, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, expressing the sympathy of the Brigade with the sufferers in the recent Race-course disaster.

Opium Round Her Waist.

A woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 20 taels of opium, which it was stated was discovered tied round her waist.

Forthcoming Marriage.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Martin T. H. Blake, son of the late Mr. W. G. Blake and Anna (Nan) Patterson, daughter of the late Mr. B. J. Patterson, solicitor, Glasgow, and Mrs. Ogilvie Darbar Villas, Kowloon.

Harmston's Circus.

The public is reminded that to-night will be the last opportunity of enjoying the privilege of witnessing the many attractions provided by Harmston's Circus. We understand that an especially good programme has been arranged, quite up to the high standard which has been maintained for many years by this deservedly popular body of entertainers. It is to be hoped that a large attendance will gather to give the Circus a hearty send-off.

Not Sold.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale room this morning, the s.s. *Man Shau* was offered for sale by public auction. The boat, which is under the Chinese flag, has a length of 118 feet, a breadth of 19 feet and her registered tonnage being 115 tons. Her speed was given as 10 knots per hour. There was not a large attendance of bidders, the first offer being \$30,000. From this the price rose to \$42,000, when there was no further competition, and the auctioneer, Mr. H. A. Lammert, announced that at that figure the ship would be withdrawn.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 9th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 10 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,931	141,339
Last Year: ...	12,289	139,022
Increase: ...	702	2,377
Decrease: ...		

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Equipment Parade.

All ranks will parade at Headquarters Club as set out below.

Thursday, March 14.—No. 5 Platoon at 5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, March 15.—At 5.30 p.m. all men of Platoons 1 to 8 who have not previously attended.

Monday, March 18.—Staff, Mounted Police, and Ambulance Platoon.

Tuesday, March 19.—Band and Buglers and Drummers.

No. 1 Platoon.

Company Sergeant Major Wilks has been granted 3 months' leave from the Colony. Inspector or Eastie will act as Equipment Officer and Crown Sergeant Goodwin as Warning Officer (Telephone:—Day K. 21, Night K. 25).

Jealand

No. 5 Platoon, Section 10—P. O. 416 J. N. Gray.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A Glance at its Work for the Past Three Months.

The Rev. O. L. Cooper has written us as follows:—

Subscribers to the above fund may be interested to know something of its doings since the last report was published at the end of November. Lack of space prevents the inclusion of every detail of expense, but the general activity is recorded under the following heads:—

Outings.—Four outings were arranged in December. As the weather became colder this form of recreation was replaced by

What Drives.—Ten highly successful drives have been enjoyed by the men. Picnics, smokes, and light refreshments were provided by the fund on each occasion.

Travelling.—A very large number of men (over 2,000) have been assisted in the matter of travelling during the past three months. This expenditure is carefully regulated and is a great help to those who are stationed in the outlying parts of the Garrison.

At-Home.—2,398 men of both services have been present at the Sunday afternoon "at-homes" held weekly from 4 to 5.30 p.m. at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home during December, January, and February.

Writing Materials.—Paper and envelopes for 26,200 letters have been supplied to the different units including the N.Y. This figure does not include the large number of letters written from the Men's Club (Seamen's Institute) where an average of 50 letters are written each evening on paper kindly supplied by the Mission to Seamen.

Special Grants.—88 special grants have been made by the fund for various purposes of entertainment and recreation. This figure includes the Christmas festivities in which the whole Garrison (Naval and Military) participated. Also at Christmas, with the kind assistance of the whole Staff of the E-tern Extension Telegraph Co. through Mr. Jennings, and that of the British American Tobacco Co. through Mr. Fairley, the S.E.F. was able to add a gift of a tin of 50 cigarettes to each soldier in the Garrison.

Tennis.—Much encouragement was given through the fund to the tennis players who entered for the Bradley Cup Competition. Balls were provided and 4 out of the 5 prizes, the 1st prize being the gift of an anonymous donor. A "Novices" Competition in which the fund is assisting in the matter of balls and prizes, has just been started. Requests have been re-uttered and in one instance a tennis net supplied and a court set in order.

Billiard.—Good entries have been recorded in the competitions for the possession of the silver cup kindly presented by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. The fund has found table fees in connection with the playing off of the different matches at the Men's Club.

Concerts and Tea.—Five concerts have been arranged for the men with refreshments and smokes, and one tea has been given to the children of the Garrison Schools. On this occasion a free picture show at the Victoria Theatre was very kindly given by Mr. Blake and much appreciated by the children.

Rowing.—Encouragement has been given to various units in this direction by the fund, which has found certain necessary gear and travelling expenses etc.

Other Expenses.—Under this head is included the provision of indoor games, boxing gloves, footballs, mending of cricket bats, theatrical costumes and make-up, photographs taken on an outing into the New Territory, carriage of a piano kindly lent by the Robinson Piano Co. to the men of Devil's Peak. The above will show that the fund is not in any way stagnant. The income is being fully and carefully spent, and it is being very greatly appreciated by those who are enjoying its benefits. The Secretaries are constantly hearing testimonies to the good which is being done through the fund in all parts of the Garrison. Those who were interested in the development of

REQUIEM MASS.

Canton's Sympathy with Hongkong.

A Pontifical Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of those who perished in the recent disaster at the Happy Valley, Hongkong, was held at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Shamshau, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop de Guébriant officiated and was assisted by the Reverend Father Floquet. Almost every member of the Portuguese community of Canton attended the impressive religious service. Wreaths were placed at the foot of the catafalque on the nave of the Chapel. One floral tribute bore the following lines by "a Shamesuite":—

Ye who linger on the shore
Midst such stress and storm
and strife,
Weep not, mourn not any more
For the loved ones gone from life.
Cruel fate had torn away
Young and old from many a home.

Though they suffered, yet we say
Out of evil good had come.
There is now the Better Land.
There is peace for evermore.
Do not mourn, ye little band,
Ye who linger on the shore.

On the invitation of Mr. Abilio Basto, the Portuguese Vice Consul, who had charge of the arrangements in connection with the Requiem Mass, the Reverend Father Netto of Shin Hing delivered a most touching sermon after the Mass. His allusion to the butterfly having its wings singed recalls the beautiful lines:—

"The desires of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something after
From the sphere of our sorrow."

The clergy then left the Sanctuary and went in procession to the catafalque, where the Last Benediction was pronounced by His Lordship and the Requiem Eternam and the Requiescat in Pace were sung by the clergy.

The solemn piety and devotion of the congregation gave us the impression that the service was more than a conventional expression of sympathy. It was, indeed, an outward manifestation of genuine sorrow, not only for the relatives and friends so tragically snatched away from life, but also for the hundreds of fellow-beings who have been the victims of an appalling catastrophe.

In mourning the loss which their community in Hongkong had sustained the Portuguese residents of Canton extend to the Chinese, Japanese, Indian and other communities their deep sympathy in a common sorrow. They avail themselves of this opportunity to record, as well, their deep sense of gratitude to Moegeigneur de Guébriant, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canton, not only for officiating at the Requiem Mass, which was such a tangible mark of sympathy with them, but also for the great interest invariably manifested in promoting the welfare of their small community. To the Reverend Father Pradel, of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Shamshau, as well as to the Reverend Fathers Floquet and Netto, and the French clergy, they are also greatly indebted for assisting at the Solemn Requiem Mass. Mr. Abilio Basto worked indefatigably and Messrs. Fernandes, Noronha and Co. very kindly undertook the printing free of charge.—Communicated.

The Men's Club at the Seamen's Institute will be pleased to know that a large number of soldiers are to be seen nightly patronising that institution, which with the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home provides an additional pleasant place of resort for the men in the evening.

In conclusion, very hearty thanks are extended to those who have given donations or lent assistance in other ways, and especially to the 86 regular monthly subscribers who for so long have provided the income of the fund. Without this regular sustained and most generous support the fund could not have been the success which it has undoubtedly proved.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Justice Darling has been made a member of the Privy Council—which is not what it was—nothing in. Sir Charles Darling wears so spruce and found an air, and still writes such lively verses, that it is difficult to realise that he is the senior puisne judge, which does not mean that he is the oldest. Certainly there is no one on the Bench whom the Sovereign can more appropriately address as "right, trusty and well beloved," trust him the King must on account of the soundness and impartiality of his judgment; and he must be loved for his wit though Royalty does not always appreciate that gift. Lord Chesterfield once asked George II. to sign a commission for some great noble. "I would as soon sign a commission for the devil," said the grim little King. "With all my heart sir," said Chesterfield, "but the Commission is made out to 'our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin.' Even George laughed.

Wallace the famous son of Carbine was put out of his misery by a mercurial dose of chloroform, administered by Mr. S. O. Wood, the well known veterinary surgeon at Melbourne. Wallace, who was in 26th year, was got by Carbine from Melodious, and was bred by the late Mr. W. R. Wilson. As a racehorse Wallace was a pronounced success. Amongst the important events won by him were:—The V.R.C. Derby, the Caulfield Guineas; ran a dead heat with Quiver in the Champion in record time, the A.J.C. St. Leger, the Sydney Cup as a three year old, with 8 at 12 lbs, and many other events. When Wallace was submitted to auction at the late Mr. W. R. Wilson's dispersal sale in December, 1900, Mr. J. V. Smith secured him for 750 guineas, and made a remarkably good purchase. Mr. Smith could have sold Wallace immediately at a much higher figure. At the start, the son of Carbine proved if anything a greater success than he was on the turf. Up to the end of the season ending last July progeny won no fewer than 760 races and £218,586 in stakes.

Conscription for Hollanders residing in Netherlands India is the subject of a Sectional Report from the Second Chamber. The Government put forward supplementary estimates for £300,000 to meet the preliminary cost of this important development. According to the report of the proceedings in the Sections of the Chamber, very many deputies greeted the scheme with approval. Others regretted that the Government had not gone the whole way and introduced at the same time a scheme for conscription for natives. Others were afraid that this development would lead to fewer young men going out to the Colonies. A third line which criticism adopted was that the present was not the time to extend conscription to the Indies seeing that at the conclusion of the present war the whole question of disarmament must come up.

"The Island of Heliogoland," writes Charles O'Riord "Gill, Lieutenant-commander, U.S.N., in his new book, "Naval Power in the Great War." "Had been a British possession from 1807, but in the late eighties was ceded to Germany in exchange for concessions in Africa. In times of peace the African explorer Stanley is said to have called this transfer of Heliogoland for concessions in Africa, 'The exchange of a trumper button for a whole suit.' A German interviewer now reports that the Kaiser, with joy and pride, spoke of a recent visit to Heliogoland, and adapted the above figure to present conditions by saying: 'To-day this trumper button holds our whole suit together.'

A story of Young America: An eminent American sends this incident relating to his nephew, aged 13. The boy, on his own initiative, went to a butcher and arranged to work after school hours and on Saturday for three dollars a week. When it came to his parents' knowledge, he said: "I am doing it to get money, and have already begun paying for a War Bond of 50 dollars (\$100)." —

THE DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

1. Pre-Christian Thought on the Subject.

The first of a series of sermons on the Future Life was given at Union Church by the Rev. J. Kirk Macoschke on Sunday morning.

The preacher began by referring to the reaction in our times from "other worldliness" in religion as having created an atmosphere in which an extended study of the problems of the future life would have been of doubtful utility. The war, however, had, he believed, produced a change. We had been forced to reconsider existence at large in the light of its ultimate objects and values, and besides that was the old, keen craving of heart and mind, aroused by the prevalence of death, for some intelligible assurance that the last word does not lie with the grave. After inviting his hearers to send him questions on any part of the subject if so minded, he proceeded to say in part:—

Life and immortality are brought to light in the gospel, and faith in the life everlasting is a cardinal article in the Christian creeds. But it is by no means confined to the creeds, and it will be helpful to review the conceptions of good men in pre-Christian times upon the great subject, especially as found in the Old Testament. Coleridge, in one of his Aphorisms (No. 103), classes faith in the resurrection of the dead as part of the background of Christianity but not peculiar to it, being known and received among the Jews as part of their national faith. Later he returns to the point, foreseeing, he says, charges of heresy on account of his contention that it was not the specific object of the Christian dispensation to satisfy the understanding that there is a future state, and that neither the belief nor the rationality of the belief is the exclusive attribute of the Christian religion. He goes on to cite the authority of Jeremy Taylor to the effect that God had not only revealed to the Hebrews but had "competently taught and effectively persuaded all men that the soul of man does not die."

A similar tone is taken by F. D. Maurice a generation later than Coleridge. In one of his temple sermons, Maurice protests against the "monstrous" notion that we honour the Christian hope "by dishonouring the expectation of immortality which men in former ages had derived from one source and another." He adds, again opposing what he takes to be current opinion: "It is not true that those who brought forward these arguments for immortality were opposing themselves to the rest of the world. They were trying to justify a belief." If these opinions are heretical, some of us will have to abide under the ban, for we had always supposed them to rest upon admitted fact. The "mighty hopes that make us men" are inactive, and whilst they are confirmed, enlarged and purified in Christ they are always and everywhere authentic gleams of the light which lighteth every man, trustworthy as far as they go, and preparing the way for the brightness of His rising. A belief in some sort of existence is practically universal amongst the human race, though many of the forms of it are crude. The pure noble hope given us in Christ is separated by an infinite distance from the ghost-baunted darkness of animism and ancestor worship which are the popular superstitions of millions in this day. But centuries before Christ, thoughtful and upright men in many lands had reached more or less definite convictions that this present life must have a beyond, which would be worthy of the Power and Providence which ruled, invisible but beneficent, the lives of men. Christian teaching therefore fell upon prepared ground, not only among Jews but in a degree among Gentiles also.

Truth which thinkers in Greece and in the East had but vaguely felt after was clarified and vivified in the gospel of the grace of God; above all, it was suffused with a glow of moral passion which distinguished its new form sharply from the speculations of the schools. Men were not merely introduced to a belief in the hereafter, but inspired with a determination to lay hold on the life eternal which had been opened up to them, and to live as men who are possessed of treasures beyond the touch of time and who value them supremely.

Turning to the Old Testament, the earliest traceable reference is one of extreme beauty and significance, though it occurs in one of the driest sections between the covers, the genealogies in Genesis 5th., a list of persons about whom the only record is that they lived and died and left descendants. The one exception is the case of Enoch, and was so much over-looked into a simple monosyllable?— "Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him." It is the utmost that could be said of any man, and nothing would be really added if there had been long chapters on the patriarch's excellences and achievements. He lived among other men as one of them, and this is what they said of him, that he walked with God. Now there is one thing certain about such a life as that; it points men's thoughts inevitably beyond its earthly duration. A time comes when this man ceases to go in and out among his neighbours, but nothing will convince them that he has ceased walking with God. He has lived immortally before their eyes and they cannot use ordinary language about the close of his life. Of all the others it is said that they died, of this man it is said that God took him. That cannot mean that he passed into nothingness, as many of old believed, still less that his spirit had gone to a world of cold and diurnal disembodiment, the land of Shades which was the land of deprivation and apprehension to the imagination of the ancient world.

Our point is not affected by the abundant legend which gathered round the name of Enoch in later times. The point is that in far back ages, before ordinarily authenticated history begins, it was perceived that beyond this life at its noblest lies a life with God, and that fellowship with God here leads on to dwelling with Him hereafter. In those days men did not speak about a "principle of continuity" in modern fashion, but they recognised it and found it an aid to faith. They saw that holy living is one thing, in this world and any other world, and they felt the logic of the matter though they did not wrap it up in disquisitions about principles of continuity and persistence of energy. They simply took stock of their brother man's way of life and when the time came when the place which had known him knew him no more they said, much more eloquently than all our disquisitions: "He was not; for God took him."

It is what we say ourselves, inevitably, instructively, when certain lives among us come to an end. We have said when the aged have passed from us, full of years and honour, with three score, four score years behind them of love and patience and unselfish service. We have said it, too, with somewhat different accent, when the young have been taken, too soon as it would seem to us, eager, gracious, and full of promise. In either case we have felt it inevitable that there must be a sequel, a beyond, and that much of the ordinary language about death is inappropriate and misleading. "He was not; for God took him," is the language of the heart, and, as I strongly hold, of the intellect and the conscience no less, if God is God and we can trust Him.

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man, he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die."

And Thou hast made him;
Thou art just."
So wrote Tennyson, and his great poem came of the impression made on him by the pure and noble personality of his friend, taken hence in youth, but on "the path that leadeth upward" not from it. One is reminded naturally of the argument for immortality in Plato's famous dialogue centred on the

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

First List of Subscriptions.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks receipt of the under-noted subscriptions to the above Fund.

Further donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—
Mr. J. Scott Harston ... \$300
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J. H. RAMSAY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong St. George's Day Fund.
12th March, 1918.

Last days of Socrates, condemned after 70 years of a life far above the standards of his time, because he was in that literal sense "too good for this world." Plato's argument is suggestive and ingenious, but greater than them all is the real argument which stands behind them, which is the impression made by the personality of Socrates, who now, at the close of a life of rare wisdom and uprightness, is able to face death in a calm and cheerful spirit, not sorry to go because he believes he is about to "join the society of good men and to abide with God." It comes to this, then, that the final argument for the continuance of life is a life worthy to be continued.

We are compelled to the conviction that such a life ought to go on, and will go on, unless indeed a wholly incredible waste of the most precious thing we know—a developed character and personality—is to be permitted, for no good reason which can be suggested. The burden of proof lies with those who reject such a conviction, not with those who hold it. I may be more capable of conceiving the matter and circumstances of that fuller life in a purer sphere than the hand at the hearth-stone is capable of sharing the intellectual and spiritual interests of his master, which are a sealed book to his lower apprehension. But I can at least conceive that such a fuller life is conceivable, and that the God who created this very wonderful life that now is, and of His mercy will, lead His children into a further experience of a kind which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man. This view is the only one which is consistent with the revelation in the Bible of the character and purposes of God.

The Old Testament has little to say directly and explicitly about a future life, it is true. But the anticipation of a future life as a happy continuity of the enjoyment of God's fellowship and favour already experienced upon earth is quite familiar in the spiritual and devotional parts of the ancient Scripture. We might cite, e.g., the imperishable 23rd Psalm, wherein the restored soul, guided in the paths of righteousness, fears no evil even in the valley of the shadow of death, and looks forward with sure confidence to dwelling "in the house of the Lord for ever." Most distinct of all is the close of Psalm 16, the hymn of one to whom in God's goodness the lines had fallen in pleasant places: "I have set the Lord always before me. . . . Therefore my heart is glad and my tongue rejoiceth, my flesh also shall rest in hope. For Thou wilt not leave my soul to Sheol."

Then wilt show me the path of life; In Thy presence is fulness of joy; In Thy right hand there are pleasures for ever more." That is the nearest to Christian thought on the subject which the Old Testament reaches. It shows life as an ordered course of fellowship with God, leading to sure hope of its continuance beyond mortality. Life which is a walk with God can be the humble and progressive attainment of every man who will put his heart into it, and the man who does will find springing up within him a strong and worthy trust and expectation that the consummation lies, not in darkness and extinction, but in indestructible, eternal good.

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An Interesting Summary Court Claim.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, an interesting claim was heard, Chean Woo and Co., commissioners, of 43, Connaught Road, Central, claiming \$1,000 from P. Fullman, mess steward of a Russian boat in the harbour, for goods sold and delivered.

The original claim was for \$1,845 58, but it has been reduced to \$1,000 in order to bring the case within the Summary Court.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

In outlining the case, Mr. Gardiner stated that the plaintiff firm was in business supplying provisions to ships, including Russian steamers. Some time ago a certain Russian steamer came into the harbour, and the assistant manager of the firm went on board for the purpose of getting orders. Several stewards were seen, but the present claim only concerned one steward, named Serdecnyi, who was supplying caskets. Goods were subsequently supplied to Serdecnyi's orders up to the middle of January. On January 25th, the assistant manager went on board as usual and Serdecnyi then told him that from that date he was to take his orders from a man named Fullman, to whom the assistant manager was introduced. Later there was some trouble on board, and soon afterwards Serdecnyi, with others of his faction, was sent to Vladivostok. When complaint went to collect the accounts from Fullman, he refused to pay the old account but paid the all goods supplied up to the middle of January. When Serdecnyi introduced the assistant manager to Fullman, he said they were in partnership and Fullman would pay the account when the money had been collected from the caskets. Fullman was there and heard what was said and he did not deny that he was a partner with Serdecnyi.

In giving evidence, the assistant manager bore out Mr. Gardiner's statement, both as to supplying goods and the interview where he was told that Fullman was a partner.

Questioned by Mr. Grist, witness said that he had been to Vladivostok and that the firm had a branch in Port Arthur, under the name of Messrs. Bismarck and Co. There was also a firm of that name here before the war, but it had been taken over by the plaintiff. Serdecnyi was the chief steward of the boat, and, of course, had to employ some assistant. He had never been told that Fullman was only an employee of Serdecnyi, but he definitely understood that Fullman was a partner.

Several receipts for goods were produced by the witness, a good many of which were signed by defendant. Mr. Grist said it was frankly admitted that defendant had signed for goods but he only did so as an employee. If his (Mr. Grist's) "boy" signed for goods delivered to him, surely the "boy" could not be sued if he (Mr. Grist) did not pay for them.

Daring the course of further cross-examination it transpired that Serdecnyi gave up the work of contracting for the morning on

the completion of the Russian year—January 12, and that since then defendant had been doing it and had paid for all he had been supplied with.

Evidence was also given by Kok Obui-hin, (alias Bismarck), so called by his resemblance to the well-known German statesman of that name) who stated that he was introduced to Fullman as Serdecnyi's partner. There was no question about his being an employee. He was often in the firm's shop ordering goods, and appeared to have sole discretion.

The witness Kwok Chin-hing, continuing his evidence this afternoon, said he had further interviews with defendant. Defendant on the first day of the Russian year gave an order for goods amounting to about \$700. Serdecnyi left the Colony four or five days afterwards. Witness knew he intended to go, but did not think he would go so soon. If he had known he would have taken proceedings to recover the money owing for ordered goods previously.

Witness received \$2,200 from defendant on January 25. This sum was applied in payment of the new account and not in satisfaction of the old one because Mr. Fullman said he had only got 12 days' provision money from his superior. He asked for a receipt to be given to him for the money. He also asked for time—till the end of the month, when he hoped to have saved some money. He would then pay over the money for the whole account. About 12 days later witness applied to him for payment. No payment was made. Defendant said that was the business of Serdecnyi and not his. This was the first time he had repudiated his responsibility. The balance was still due. The case is proceeding.

NAMOA ISLAND FUND.

The following further subscriptions of the Namoa Island Relief Fund are acknowledged:—
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R. N. Hospital.
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Tijmanok	Java	27th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 20th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

Wreck of a Japanese Vessel.

A Hakodate dispatch says that the Homanmaru, owned by Mr. Saito Juzo, of Hakodate, struck on the rocks off Homutsu, Hokkaido, and sunk, on the 25th ultimo at about 3 a.m. The crew were rescued. The steamer was fully loaded with sulphur. The cargo was insured for ¥10,000 and the hull for ¥100,000. It is believed to be hopeless to attempt to refloat her.

The Shipping Market.

Tonnage continues scarce, and at present freight rates stand at 500 shillings for Port Said, and at 1,000 shillings for London and Marseilles, says the "Japan Chronicle." Charter rates rise and fall with freight rates, so the charter market is firm, quotations standing at ¥37 or ¥38 for vessels of large type. As a matter of fact, the Nipponmaru, 4,610 tons dead-weight, has been chartered to the Katsuda Ki-en Kaisha at ¥38 for the Port Said and North American Service. For a time the new American trade restrictions threatened the shipping market but the menace was ephemeral in effect. It was realized that even if a surplus be caused in the tonnage on the American service consequent upon the restrictions being carried into effect, it would be needed elsewhere, say, in the South Seas, Indian, and Australian waters, apart from the Allies' demand for tonnage on the Atlantic. In fact, it is expected that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will require six or seven more vessels for its newly opened line from Japan, Java, Calcutta, and New York. Moreover, any supplies of American iron and steel are conditional upon Japan offering tonnage. In the circumstances it is expected that the shipping market will become as active as ever, if not more active. This belief is being manifested in the eagerness with which shippers are searching for vessels on the charter market, while larger capitalists are on the qui vive for the ships now on the stocks. Further, shipowners show increased disinclination to part with their vessels. These factors are combining to send up freight and charter rates.

N.Y.K. New Line.

For some time past the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been making arrangements to open a new line between Japan, Java, Calcutta and New York, says the "Japan Chronicle." The arrangements being completed, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, through the Kobe branch, has announced that a regular monthly service has been opened between the above-mentioned places. The ports of call on the outward voyage are: Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Calcutta (also sometimes at Rangoon), Capetown and New York. On the return voyage the ports of call are New York, Capetown, Calcutta (sometimes also at Rangoon), Kobe, and Yokohama. The vessels to be used are of the 5,000 ton type, being principally those formerly on the Indian run. As the pioneer of the new service the Colombo-maru, 4,387 tons, was to leave Yokohama on March 7 and sail from Kobe on the 10th. The Penang-maru 5,280 tons, will sail in April, the Tosa-maru, 5,620 tons, in May, and the Ceylon-maru, 5,068 tons, in June. For further sailings no decision has yet been made, but some vessels will probably be chartered to be operated on the new line. It is expected that the new undertaking of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will affect similar services already maintained by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Taiyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. In regard to the opening of the new service, Mr. Katsuyama, Assistant Manager at the Kobe branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who is principally responsible for the new undertaking, says: "The principal object of the new undertaking is to ship sugar between Java and Calcutta and gunny between India and New York. Shipments between Java and the South Seas are also an engaging attention of the management. The new undertaking may run counter to the interests of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, but the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not trying to operate in spheres of activity of these concerns, but simply to serve the public interest by offering a new service."

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF AALAND ISLANDS.

The Kaiser's "Soft Soap."

London, March 10. Evidently seeking to allay anti-German feeling in Sweden owing to the German occupation of the Aaland Islands, the Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Sweden thanking him for the efforts of the Swedish Minister in Petrograd on behalf of German prisoners and dwelling on the old Germano-Swedish friendship. The Swedish King replied briefly.

A Russian Protest.

London, March 10. A Russian wireless message says: M. Tchicherin has protested to the German Government against the introduction of German troops in Finland and the Aaland Islands. M. Tchicherin is the Bolshevik Foreign Commissioner, successor to M. Trotsky.

Sweden Accused of Partiality.

Amsterdam, March 10. Count Rerundow is the latest writer to participate in the inspired German press campaign against Scandinavia. He declares that German control of Finland and the Aaland Islands will effectively bar Anglo-American trade with Russia via Scandinavia. He accuses Sweden of increasing partiality for the Entente thus estranging Germany.

The German Menace.

Stockholm, March 10. The "Dagenhyster" in an article warning Scandinavians of the German-Finnish menace says the German Bagdad-North Cape programme is blocked in the south, but is now across Finland seeking an outlet to the Arctic at the mouth of the river Pajajoki which is Norwegian. It is reported that 3,000 German troops with artillery have landed near Abo in Finland. Hitherto there is no official confirmation.

ISOLATING BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, March 10. The "Telegraaf" states that the Germans are laying an undersea electric wire along the frontier of Flanders to the Dutch province of Zeeland and extending eastward. All the inhabitants of this broad strip of land are being removed. It is suggested that the object is to cut off Belgium more completely from the world in view of the concentration of troops for a big offensive.

The "Hemelblad" says that the German soldiers expect a big attack from the coast.

THE LATE MR. REDMOND.

London, March 10. The remains of Mr. John Redmond had an impressive reception at Victoria. A large number of people lined the railway station when the special train conveying the body passed. Thirty thousand followed the remains to church for the Requiem procession and the subsequent funeral extended for two miles. The streets were decked with flags. The Irish Attorney General said Mr. John Dillon delivered orations at the grave site.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, March 10. M. Tchicherin succeeds M. Trotsky as Foreign Commissioner. All the Commissioners went to Moscow on Saturday. The "Izvestia" and "Pravda," official Soviet organs, have transferred their offices to Moscow.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 10. A wireless German official report states: We repulsed strong reconnoitering thrusts southward of Monchy. Strong French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches between Ancreville and Badonville. Our counter thrusts drove them out.

COUNT LUXBURG.

Buenos Aires, March 10. Great Britain has granted a safe conduct to Count Luxburg to proceed to Sweden.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 11. Montagu's report states that the market is steady and the quotation unchanged. Shanghai exchange has a firm tendency. The native speculative position, which hitherto has been a source of weakness, has been reduced by over half. The Indian silver holding has been slightly increased.

TIN PURCHASES.

London, March 11. The Committee of the London Metal Exchange has forbidden its members to buy tin in the United Kingdom for consumption or export unless licensed by the Committee. Holders or producers may only sell to persons holding the Committee's licence.

GERMAN REPRISALS THREATENED.

Amsterdam, March 10. The "Cologne Gazette" says that Germany is considering measures of reprisal for the seizure of German property in German colonies.

PROOF OF GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, March 10. The body of an officer of the torpedoed hospital ship Glenart Castle has been picked up with two gunshot wounds, confirming the suspicion that the pirates fired on some of the escaping boats.

Japan's Aid to the Allies.

London, Feb. 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Money, representing the Shipping Controller, said that Japanese merchant steamers were used in bringing supplies, food and munitions of war to Great Britain and France. The net tonnage of such steamers arriving in the United Kingdom ports with cargo in 1917 was 126,483 and their number 44.

Japanese Coolies Buried in Snow.

A Toyama message states that on the 22nd ult. at about 10.30 a.m. a snow slide occurred in Minatani Maru Higashi Tonami Gun, Toyama Ken, with the result that 31 coolies who were engaged in repairing the water-course of the Tonami Electric Light Company, were buried beneath the debris. After much hard work, 28 of the men were dug out alive, but three others could not be found.

RACECOURSE DISASTER ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE BY MR. J. J. BLAKE.

The Danger of Three-Storeyed Matchsheds.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 28, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as Coroner. The following jury men were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. O. Jack.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared for the Jockey Club and the relatives of the late Mr. Albert Abwee; Mr. M. K. Lo was present for a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. E. L. Bowley represented the contractor, The Hok, who built the matchsheds; Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the owners of Stands 7 and 8 and also for the families of the late Mr. L. Xavier and the late Mr. J. O'ario and the husband of the late Mrs. Rakack; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessee of the Unity Stand. There were also present Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor; the Hon. Mr. O. M. Messer, C. S. P.; Mr. A. E. Wright and Mr. F. Sutton, of the P. W. D.

Mr. Wakeman said there was a good deal of material at Happy Valley which the authorities thought to be removed.

The Coroner replied that he thought it would more satisfactory to the jury if Mr. Wright made an inspection and then reported to the Court. Then if none of it was required the material could be removed.

Mr. Chung-ki said he was a partner in the Tee Hop firm, having charge of office affairs. There were six partners. Kwok Kun was a partner, and the other four were in the country. He had been a partner since his father's death three years ago. He took no part in the construction of the matchsheds at the Racecourse; Kwok Kun having charge of this. When the purchaser of the lots came to him he instructed Kwok Kun to see to the work.

The Coroner:—Did you discuss the price?—I discussed it with the purchasers.

Why did you charge more for Nos. 4, 5 and 6 than the others?—The price was the same as last year.

Were some rates on the sheds higher than others?—It depends on the discussion of the price.

Was it arranged to put better work in some sheds than others?—No.

By Mr. Bowley:—His father was an old man of 70 years and superintended the work. Witness had been studying English. He had never worked on matchsheds himself.

By Mr. Stevenson:—The prices charged for stands 4, 5 and 6 were the same as last year. They had been charging \$180 for the stands for the last three years. He could not speak of prices before then. The charge was the same and the work was the same.

The Coroner:—Did the firm make a profit last year?—Not much. This year we made a little. The year before last there was no profit and no loss.

How many matchsheds builders are there in the Colony?—About 20 odd.

Are you doing less business now than in your father's time?—The year before last there was less business, but last year it was about the same. There were between 70 and 80 folk.

Mr. Chung-ki said he was a foreman in the Tee Hop firm and had held that position for four years. He supervised the building of the matchsheds at the Racecourse this year. He had between 70 and 80 skilled workmen. They commenced building the matchsheds on February 7, and completed them on February 24. The material used in making matchsheds was mostly new. He never heard the Inspector from the Public Work Department complain of bad work. He inspected the sheds on the first day of the Races. He was there from seven in the morning to noon. He could not say how many people were there. He thought there were

about the same number present. He inspected the sheds on the second day. One of the bamboo splittings had come off a staircase and he got a fellow foki to put it back. He was not there when the collapse occurred. He had not been able to account for a reason why the matchsheds had collapsed. He had been building matchsheds for 12 years and during that time he had had no experience of a collapsed matchshed. When he made his inspection he did not see any signs of tampering.

By the Coroner:—When he inspected the shed on the morning of the 28 he went inside, upstairs and downstairs.

By Mr. Bowley:—When he left the Racecourse on the 26th the matchsheds, so far as he could see, were in good order. In the afternoon he was supervising work in progress at the Old Mercantile Bank. He was there the whole of the afternoon.

By Mr. Lo:—Sometimes it was necessary to put poles into the ground to secure struts to them. If the building was strong enough there was no need to drive poles into the ground.

What do you mean by that?—Well if there is the stump of a tree or something else to lash struts to there is no need to put poles in.

Did you find it necessary to drive poles into the ground at the Racecourse?—There were trees there and some fencing. They drove about three poles into the ground.

Do you agree that stands 1, 2 and 3, and 17, 18, 19 did not collapse because they were only one storey?—I cannot say that. He did not know why they did not collapse.

Do you think it would have made any difference if poles had been put in on the Golf Club side?—Yes. They would not collapse.

The Coroner:—If you had put in the struts would the sheds have collapsed?—It would have been just the same.

The Coroner (to Mr. Lo):—Shall we leave that question alone. Mr. Lo:—Yes I think so.

Mr. J. J. Blake said he was co-partner in stands 4, 5 and 6, called the Unity Stand. Mr. Olsen and Mr. Warren were the others. He bought that site at the Government auction. Mr. Olsen obtained a permit to build the shed. It had a basement and one storey. He had had this shed for 13 years. He did not know the other matchsheds but so far as 4, 5 and 6 were concerned they asked the contractor about five years ago to put in double struts. This was done because there was more of a crush at the counter than there was at the door. With this exception the sheds were the same. Mr. Olsen and he inspected the basement of the shed the Thursday before the Races, and on the Sunday after they inspected the storey. Mr. Olsen gave all the instructions to the contractor.

Mr. Wakeman:—What is the rule regarding the stands for winners, places and cash sweeps?—Anyone was admitted without payment. The shed was really built for Service men who could not afford to pay for the enclosure. Chinese were admitted as before. Service men were not there because of the sickness in the Colony. Two Chinese watchmen were engaged and their instructions were to see that no smashes with children on backs came in, and to keep out small boys. There was no limit to the number. On the 28th of February there were about 300 people on the upper floor about the time the Derby was run. That was the biggest number they had had that day. He had known there be 400 people in, but no more. The ground floor was used for refreshments. He gave Mr. Y. San the privilege of selling refreshments there for the convenience of the public. He did not make a charge or pay commission. There were three or four chatters on the grass in No. 6 Stand. There were no boards on the ground. He had some large barrels of water on the lower floor and on the upper story he had eight fire buckets, as a precaution against fire. The cooking only went on from about eleven to one o'clock. Potatoes were warmed up. There was only one chatty used after 1 p.m. and this was to make tea. Ever since he had had this stand there had been cooking

there. About four years ago he complained to Mr. Hough, because he was Clerk of the Course, about a three-storeyed matchshed being erected on site No. 7. He complained four years ago on the first day of the Races. On that day the floor of No. 9 gave way. This was a two-storeyed. He was afraid that shed No. 7 might go too. Mr. Hough told him that he had nothing to do with the matter and he (Mr. Blake) should complain to the Governor. He did not complain to the Governor, and he had allowed the three-storeyed matchsheds to be built ever since and had made no further complaints. In 1914 the uprights under the flooring moved. It was about the second day of the Races. So far as he knew, there was no accident, but he believed there was a bit of a panic, as the people all rushed into his stand. He had never known any other accidents. There was a communication this year between his shed and sheds 1, 2 and 3. The masting was taken down to allow the smashes of Chinese ladies to come in and buy sweep tickets. It had always been the same since the Jockey Club had rented these stands. With regard to the catastrophe on the 28th, he was standing at the sweep counter in shed No. 6 at the front, ready to ring the bell for the fifth race to stop the sale of sweep tickets. He heard a creaking sound from the direction of No. 7 and on looking up he saw the partition of No. 7 falling into the United Stand, women and children falling with it. The counters of the United Stand saved the people in it from being crushed. So far as he could say, the upper floor sank about four feet. In this stand there were no casualties so far as he knew. He got out of the front on to the Racecourse, and heard a cry of some one in agony and returning to the matchshed found a small Portuguese boy jammed on the floor. He managed to get him out. In doing so he hurt his back and was assisted out of the stand by Mr. Forbee. His only opinion was that the three-storeyed building was top-heavy when occupied.

By Mr. Stevenson:—He told Mr. Y. San that he would not allow firewood in the stand, nothing but charcoal, and that the fire was to be put out immediately after tea was served. He also made him have three tubs of water. He saw that the instructions were carried out at 1.30 p.m., with the exception of one chatty for hot water. He inspected it each day after 1.30 p.m. There was a continual flow in and out of the stands all the time. Sweep stakes were run in all the stands. He sold his sweep tickets to the ladies in the Jockey Club. The counters in his stand were new last year and made of good hard wood. Mr. Warren, Mr. Olsen and himself had the matchsheds made. He had two watchmen and two Chinese detectives from No. 2 Police Station. They had been paid \$5 each for their services. He was the last to leave his stand.

By Mr. Bowley:—He had always taken precautions against fire. There was no sale of beer. Mr. Y. San had no licence to keep a refreshment house there. He (Mr. Blake) had only the permit of the P. W. D. In addition to cash sweeps he had betting on places and winners. He charged commission. They had paid him for thirteen years. He regarded the condition against gambling as a dead letter, seeing that it was permitted in the Grand Stand. He had always been allowed to do it. He was rendered unconscious by his accident. About seven minutes elapsed from the time of the collapse to his accident. He saw no fire. Most of that seven minutes he was in the matchshed rescuing the small boy. He did not see any fire and it was quite clear that the fire did not start in his shed. He could not form any opinion as to where the collapse commenced. He did not wish to convey the impression that No. 7 collapsed first. He judged by the crowd that there were 300 people in the stand. He had only 48 chairs and these were in the front. The entrance to the upper floor was separate from the lower floor.

By Mr. Lo:—He could not say if when this accident occurred in 1914 all the people got out. He could not say if the matter was reported in the newspapers. He told Mr. Hough he thought there would be a serious accident if three-storeyed sheds were allowed.

You did this in the interests of the people attending your booth?—Yes.

Then why were you content to let the stand stay?—I reported it to Mr. Hough and I thought my complaint would be carried to the Governor. The three-storeyed buildings had not always been top heavy, only since the uprights had been resting on boards.

The Coroner:—I don't think you could have formed a very strong idea or else you would not have taken a shed alongside one at the Racecourse every year.

Witness said he did form an opinion and the contractor this year rested any upright on boards placed above the floor. The uprights were on the ground in his shed. He thought this practice rendered a three-storeyed matchshed unsafe. He did not form a firm opinion that three-storeyed sheds were unsafe, but he had a hazy idea that they were.

By Mr. Bowley:—After the 1914 accident extra supports were put in his matchshed. Similar supports might have been put in other matchsheds.

The contractor, recalled, was questioned by Mr. Bowley, and stated that he did not agree with Mr. Blake, who said that the manner of placing the uprights on two boards made the sheds unstable. It was just as safe as one.

Replying to the Crown Solicitor, witness stated that he did not remember the floor breaking in 1914, as stated by Mr. Blake. The only thing was that the leg of a wooden stool was forced through one plank. That was all that happened. There was no panic.

Mr. J. Olsen, of Messrs. O. E. Warren and Co., and a partner in the Unity Stand, spoke to giving instructions to the contractor, telling him to carry on as in former years. He examined the stand himself on two occasions just before the Races. The material, generally, was good and sound. He was in the stand when it collapsed, being behind a pari-mutuel counter. There was first a rush of people, and then the floor began to sink slowly. He was thrown down, but shouted to the people not to rush. That assisted in quieting things down. Ladies were helped out and Indian constables ripped up fallen boards, letting out a number of imprisoned people. So far as he knew, there were no casualties in that stand. He was one of the last to leave, and then saw fire among the centre stands. He had had a share in the stand for thirteen years. It was not until Mr. Blake told him, that he knew of the previous accident.

Replying to Mr. Stevenson, witness said he did not think there were more than 300 people on the first floor at the time of the accident.

Mr. J. Deacon, constable at Government House, who was in the Unity Stand assisting with the pari-mutuel, said that he was behind the counter when the stand fell. He described his experiences, saying that it was not until he got out of the stand that he noticed fire, about two stands away.

Sanitary Inspector Wood, who was also in the Unity Stand at the time, said that the electric light during the collapse went on and off several times. He was watching this at the time. Just after two o'clock he heard Mr. Blake go round below and order the chatters to be put out.

A Chinese shroff, who was on duty in M. Y. San's restaurant on the ground floor of the Unity Stand at the time of the collapse, said there were only about ten people there then. There were two lighted chatters. He was knocked down by the falling floor.

Replying to Mr. Stevenson, witness said he did not manage to get the money from the till. It was lost.

Evidence was also given by the Secretary of M. Y. San's Restaurant, who said that the food supplied was cooked beforehand and was only being heated up. Questioned by Mr. Bowley, he said that they obtained an evening house licence. He did not think one was necessary. Evidence was being given by Mr. P. Xavier, the Commissioner of the P. W. D., who said that

GOING "OVER THE TOP."

What A Socialist Thinks.

Pte. Victor Grayson, formerly Socialist M. P. for Colne Valley, writes in the Daily Mail:—

"What were your exact thoughts when you went over the top against the enemy?"

This question was put to me by a military doctor who combined a taste for psychology with a skill in the healing of wounds. The question interested me, and owing to a long practised habit of introspection I was able to supply an answer to it. The answer was totally unlike anything the psychologist had expected, but it was a faithful report of the uppermost, if not the only, thought in my mind at that supreme moment. Going "over the top" is probably the most solemn and thrilling of the modern soldier's many grim experiences; it is the culminating point of a sustained period of emotional stress. Everything in his previous military training has been but an arduous preparation for that moment's crisis. And the contents of his mind at such a period must be considered as a sort of sacred deposition.

The warning of "Stand to!" is ominously whispered. In that brief space there is little time for any but purely subconscious sentimental thoughts. The enemy is in front, and the good soldier never under-estimates the power of his enemy's possible resistance. A fleeting thought may be devoted to the loved ones who are vaguely waiting or watching behind; the soldier must see to it that the bolt of his rifle works easily in its groove; that his sights are clean; that the pins of his hand-grenades are in proper order—that he is ready in every detail for the exigencies of the impending trial. His destiny hangs on the hazard of a moment's throw of the dice of fate. Half an inch above the parapet... death is fractionally bargaining for him.

The command comes to advance, and he scrambles out and over. At the edge of the "bags" some of his comrades stop and silently fall back. He must watch the creeping curtain of his own side's barrage, while the shrapnel moans and shrieks overhead, and the bullets of snipers and machine guns spit and sputter around him and at his feet. The protective curtain of his own artillery lifts, and the enemy's trenches and pill-boxes appear in front.

What are the thoughts of this man? asks the psychologist. Before we advanced at Passchendaele we had spent a night of unsleepable discomfort in a bog-bound field. Intermittent showers of rain had drenched us to the skin, and the booze was so near to us that we dared not cough nor light a longed-for cigarette.

When the order came to "Stand to!" I found that my valise, upon which I had been sitting, had been submerged in the mud. With an effort I pulled it out and strapped it on my back. With a crash like the crack of doom our barrage began and we started forward.

As the shrapnel-mist began to rise I could perceive the tangled wire of the enemy lines tumbled in shattered heaps, and I realised that my increasing loneliness was being caused by hidden fire from some concrete structures on my left. The noise of artillery was deafening, the mud and the water-logged shellholes made advance a work of art, and the bullets whistled past on every side.

I should have been very excited and my mind should have risen to the occasion by moulding an epigram of patriotic purpose and British defiance. I am sorry to disappoint the psychologist, but the exact words which ran through my mind as I dodged the bullets and the shells, were "I am very lucky to have one rifle, and two slices of bacon in my valise... It's not a bad war after all!"

house licence. He did not think one was necessary. Evidence was being given by Mr. P. Xavier, the Commissioner of the P. W. D., who said that

SAVE YOUR COUPONS IN "Embassy"

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

do

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

POST-OFFICE.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The Importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 50 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... 1.20
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the ungermanised articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukland, Pineau, Sai Kung, Sanying and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 a.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letter 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Sanying and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
On 4.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Sanying.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 12, 11h. 54m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over Annam and the China Coast, and increased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines; the anticyclone has extended to the north-eastwards.

Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 40.3 inch against an average of 3.4 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3. South coast of China	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

March 12, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostock	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokyo						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Yokohama						
Osaka						
Kyoto						
Manila						
Shanghai						
Amoy						
Swatow						
Tsientsin						
Peking						
Harbin						
Urumchi						
Lanchow						
Kashgar						
Yarkand						
Khotan						
Lhasa						
Delhi						
Rangoon						
Batavia						
Sourabaya						
Manila						
Cebu						
Iloilo						
Surabaya						
Bandung						
Medan						
Singapore						
Penang						
Malacca						
Sumatra						
Borneo						
Sulu						
Mindanao						
Philippines						
Japan						
Korea						
China						
Taiwan						
Hongkong						

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 12, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.10	30.10	30.07
Temperature	64	61	62
Humidity	69	65	55
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	4	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest temp. air	Temperature on the	12th	5th
Lowest	Temperature on the	12th	5th

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 12, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Mar. to 17th Mar.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mar. 11	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Mar. 13	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 14
Mar. 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 16
Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 18

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LAST NIGHT OF THIS
GREAT SHOW IN HONGKONG.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT!
AGAIN TO-NIGHT!!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME

NEW ARTISTES, NEW ACTS.

REMEMBER WE PROMISED A CHANGE & WE GIVE IT.

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra,

Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FULL BOX SIX SEATS	\$15.00	SECOND CHAIRS	\$1.50
SINGLE SEAT, BOX	3.00	STALLS	1.00
FIRST CHAIRS	2.00	GALLERY	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, C. M. Bruce, R. Alton & W. Symons.

Proprietor, Band Master, Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Programme for MARCH, 12, 13 & 14, 1918.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 P.M. Performance. TO-NIGHT!

The Continuation of

"THE GREAT SECRET."

15th & 16th EPISODES.

ENTITLED:

"The Test of Death," and "The Crafty Hand."

o

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

SCREAMING COMEDIES.

NOTE:

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

At No. 19 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

(For account of the concerned)

64 Bags Putchuck

ex S.S. "Santha."

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)

150 cases each 100 dozen

White and Coloured Socks.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Water front, (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan

One Wooden Lighter

Length 53'

Breadth 21' 6"

Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons

On view now

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Japanese Seamen and Their Pay.

The men working on board the vessels owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese companies are agitating for a 50 per cent. increase in their wages. They are working through the Yusi Kai, an association for promoting the interests of labour. The Yusi Kai authorities are now collecting proxies from the crews of the vessels in Kobe and Yokohama. The proxies obtained up to Tuesday (26 hult.) cover 22 vessels in Kobe and 33 in Yokohama, the men represented numbering close on 6,000. When about 20 vessels have joined the movement, the Yusi Kai will begin negotiations with the shipowners. A representative of that association is quoted as saying that the demand of the men is considered reasonable and the Yusi Kai will serve their spokesmen, but a pledge has been obtained from them not to resort to anything like a strike.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,

E. DES VCEUX,

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vceux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

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